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NEWSLETTER

Produced by the PHILATELIC YOUTH COUNCIL OF N.Z. (Inc.) PO Box 2979, Shortland St, Auckland 1140<br>www.nzpf.org.nz/youth/youth.html



Do you know why the stamps of Great Britain don't have the country printed on the stamp? This is because Great Britain was the first country in the world to issue a stamp to show postage had been paid before a letter was delivered.
Sir Rowland Hill, the person who invented the idea of a postage stamp, was born in 1795 at Kidderminster (Worcestershire), a small town in west England. When Sir Rowland Hill grew up, he became a schoolteacher.
At that time Great Britain's Post Offices lost lots of money, as it was the receiver of the letter who had to pay for its delivery, not the person who sent the letter. So, some poor families didn't have enough money to pay the postage, which meant that the Post Office had carried lots of letters for nothing.
One day Sir Rowland Hill saw a girl and a postman quarrelling about a letter. Because the girl's family was very poor they didn't have enough money to pay for its delivery. Sir Rowland Hill wanted to pay for the postage, but the girl disagreed and so the postman took the letter away. It was then that she told him there was no message inside the letter, her relatives had made a circle on the envelope which told her they were safe and sound, so when she saw this she knew everything was fine and she had no need to pay for the letter.
This was why the Post Offices of Great Britain lost so much money. Sir Rowland Hill came up with the idea of a small postal charge to be paid by the person sending the letter. In 1837 he wrote a book called "Postal Reform, its Importance and Practicability", which suggested some great ideas to change losing money to making money.

The first idea was that in Great Britain all letters up to half an ounce would be one penny, and paid by the sender not the receiver. His second idea was the issuing of an adhesive postage label. On 27th July 1839 his postal reform was passed by Parliament, and on 17 August 1839, Queen Victoria agreed to the issue of the first postage stamp and expressed great satisfaction with the proposed reduction of the postal rate, and The Treasury wasted no time in putting Rowland Hill's reforms in hand. They sponsored a competition in which the public were invited to submit designs for the stamps. The Treasury competition brought more than 2600 entries, though none was considered suitable to use.
It seems that the idea of Britain's new stamps just emerged from a host of suggestions, and that Hill himself elected to use the Queen's portrait as their main feature.
Thus were born the Penny Black and Twopenny Blue.
The stamps were issued on 6th May 1840, printed in black with a denomination of one penny. This is why the stamp is called the "Penny Black".

The Penny Black is not a very rare stamp, because many were issued; however it was the first postage stamp in the world and the beginning of our postal service of today.
Later Sir Rowland Hill became Secretary to the Postmaster General of Great Britain in 1846, and was given his knighthood in 1860 by Queen Victoria for his services to the Empire. He died on 27th August 1879 at his home in Hampstead London.
Imagine a world without stamps.

## Philatelic Accessory - Perforation Gauge



Enclosed with this newsletter is a perforation gauge, which has been donated to NZ young collectors by the Exhibition Committee of Philakorea 2002. This is a useful piece of equipment along with your tweezers. Here is the way in which to calculate perforations correctly.
Perforations are the small holes between stamps which help you tear them apart. Two stamps which look alike may have perforations of different sizes.

If a catalogue lists a stamp as Perf 13, that means it has 13 complete perforations (teeth plus holes) in every two centimetres. If the top measure is different from the side, the top number is written first: Perf $13 \times 14$, for example.

> If the stamp is not too small, you can measure two centimetres with a ruler and then count the perforations, but it is easier to use a transparent perforation gauge.

4 Put the gauge over the stamp, keeping the guideline on the left at right angles to the row of perforations you are measuring. Slide the gauge up and down until each tooth has a vertical line running exactly through it. The figure on the left shows the "gauge" of the perforation. The figures on the right show it exact to the nearest decimal point.

To measure the Perf 14 perforations down the side of the stamp, turn the stamp on its side and repeat the process.

# Youth Philatelist of the Year 2010 

New Zealand Philatelic Federation - Youth Philatelist of the Year Nomination 2010

## Tait Alexander Beekmans

Tait has been a member of the City of Sails Stamp Club in Auckland since 2004 when he was introduced to stamp collecting at the Kids Fair Expo where the club had a promotion.
In 2005 he attended his first PYC Stamp Camp in Wainuiomata, completing an eight page exhibit on New Zealand stamps issued in 1992, this exhibit being entered into the New Zealand 2005 Stamp Exhibition.

He has attended six stamp camps, exhibited at local stamp exhibitions, New Zealand, Australian National and International Exhibitions. Tait's exhibit now comprises three frames on New Zealand Queen Elizabeth II definitives from 1955 to 1960. He gained his first Vermeil medal at Tarapex in 2008.

Tait contributes to the promotion of philately as well as exhibiting. He has been guest speaker at philatelic societies including Christchurch (while at stamp camp), North Shore, Wellesley, Howick and South Auckland. In addition he has displayed and
spoken about his stamps to Papatoetoe Lions Club, Auckland branch of the Baden Powell Guild and to the Eden/ Epsom
Probus Club.
Tait is always willing to help at expo stands


Tait receiving his Certificate from Federation Delegate Tim Beach.
promoting stamp collecting.
At stamp camp 2010 Tait proved himself to be a worthy team leader, where he ably presented two workshops to the younger campers. He was awarded the Val Hunt trophy for his efforts at camp this year. Tait is currently working towards his Gold Philatelic Youth Council award.

## CONGRATULATIONS

The following collectors have received an Achievement Award since our last listing in December 2009.

## Bronze

Alexander Breslin Caleb Murphy Leyton Wright Chris Townsend Louisa Slack Marcus Hughan Catherine Davies Jonathon Davies

## Silver - Bronze

Leaf Burrows
Anna McTaggart
Kieran Liddington Louisa Slack Isabella Beach
Sharon McTaggart

## Silver

Tait Beekmans
Michael Davis

## Quiz Winners

The three lucky people, who did the quiz at Palmerston North 2010 exhibition and who had their names pulled out of our box have been posted their special pack donated by New Zealand Post. Andrew of Bulls, Matthew of Palmerston North and Dorien of Levin.

## CONGRATULATIONS

It was great to see so many new exhibitors entering

## Development Class

Palmpex 2010.

Hadley Muller
Sharon McTaggart
Charyne Sundgren
Kacy Bellve
Ryan Smith
Aaron Marshall
Ben Marshall
Catherine Davies
Jonathon Davies
Michael Davis
Louisa Slack
Anna McTaggart

## National Class

Brydon Sundgren
Kieran Liddington Isabella Beach Tait Beekmans Timothy Kemp

Sapphire
Sapphire
Sapphire
Emerald
Sapphire
Sapphire
Topaz
Sapphire
Sapphire
Emerald
Topaz
Ruby

Palmpex 2010 Photos


Young visitors to Palmpex 2010 enjoyed the many activities which were there for them to take part in.
As usual our big dip tin, a suitcase full of stamps, proved to be very popular, with the great variety of stamps which were in it. Also our quiz proved to be very enjoyable and you will note on this page the three lucky winners, who received the New Zealand Post prizes. Obviously as can be seen below our big bird had lots more stamps stuck on to him!


## A slice of Heavern Woral Purzle



